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WOODWORTH, Elizabeth Willis. The Chantarelle. [Cantharellus cibarius. Popular.] Birds and Nature, 14:143. Pl. 600. Oct. 1903.

WOODWORTH, Elizabeth Willis. The Glistening Coprinus. [Popular. C. micaceus.] Birds and Nature, 14:235. Pl. 616. Dec. 1903.

WOODWORTH, Elizabeth Willis. The Masked Tricholoma. [T. personatum. Popular.] Birds and Nature, 14:191. Pl. 608. Nov. 1903.

ZYGADENUS elegans, host toPuccinia grumosa Syd. et Holw. n. sp. Monogr. Uredin. 1:641. 1 Nov. 1903.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XI.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, tome XX, *1er* Fascicule, are as follows: Boudier, Sur un nouveau genre et une nouvelle espéce de Myriangiacées le *Guilliermondia saccoboloides,* Note sur une forme stérile du *Dryodon erinaceum;* Vuillemin, Le *Spinalia radians,* g. et n. sp. et la Série des Dispirées; Prillieux, sur la déhiscence des périthèces du Rosellinia necatrix (R. Hart.) Berlese; Souché, Sur la *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr., forme *C. neglectus,* et Enquête sur les cas d'empoisonnements par des champignons.

CHARLES THOM DESCRIBES A NEW SPECIES OF THELEPHORACEAE. — Craterellus taxophilus — in the March No. of the Botanical Gazette, 1904. The fruiting body is only 14-18 mm. high and grows on moist rotten leaves and twigs under Taxus canadensis; collected in Fall Creek gorge, Ithaca, N. Y., November 1903.

S. KUSANA PUBLISHES NOTES ON THE JAPANESE FUNGI, Urecineæ on Sophora, in the Botanical Magazine, 18:1-6, Pl. I, 20 Jan. 1904, calling special attention to two species of Uromyces (U. truncicola, and sophorae-japonicae) on Sophora japonica. This host is a native species of Japan, but widely cultivated as an ornamental tree, and should these Rusts attack our trees as vigorously as they do in Japan, their beauty and value would be seriously encroached upon. The first species named causes the canker growth of the tree, but the second attacks only the foliar organs.

FLORA, 92. BAND, JAHRGANG 1903, contained important mycological articles as follows: S. I. Keno, Die Sporenbildung von Taphrina-Arten; Const. von Deckenbach, Coenomyces consuens nov. gen. nov. spec. Ein Beitrag zur Phylogenie der Pilze; W. Rothert, Die Sporen Entwickelung bei Aphanomyces.

F. D. CHESTER AND C. O. SMITH REPORT IN BULLETIN 63, DEL. AGR. EXP. STA. Feb. 1, 1904, under Notes on Fungous Diseases in Delaware, some inoculation experiments with spores from pure cultures of Colletotrichum lindemuthianum applied to Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Muskmelon, Watermelon, and Bean, successful on the last host only. Their conclusion is therefore opposed to that of Dr. Halsted (cf. N. J. Exp. Sta. Rep. 1893, 347-353) who seemed to prove that C. lindemuthianum and C. lagenarium were interchangeable on the fruits of bean and watermelon, these authors regarding the fungi under consideration as two distinct species.

BRUCE FINK HAS FURNISHED DESCRIPTIONS WITH SOME ILLUSTRATIONS, of twelve varieties of Cladonia fimbriata which are either rare in North America or of their distribution little is known. See the Bryologist, 7:21-7, Pl. III, March 1904. Dr. Wainio examined the abundant material furnished by Professor Fink, and the varieties are presented according to that lichenologist's Monograph of the genus Cladonia. By giving figures of our more common forms with the descriptions, says the author, it is hoped that the student of Lichens will not confuse the varieties and assign them to other species so frequently as has been done in the past.

FL. TASSI PUBLISHES SEVERAL NEW GENERA AND MANY NEW NAMES, many of them pertaining to North American Sphæropsideae, in Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, Anno Quinto, Fascicolo I-III, 1902, under the title, I generi Phyllosticta Pers., Phoma, Fr., Macrophoma (Sacc.) Berl. et Vogl. e i loro genri analoghi, giusta la legge d'analogia. The new genera proposed are as follows: Phyllostictella, Ascochytella, Microdiplodia, Diplodinula, Stagonosporella, Stagonosporina, Phyllohendersonia, Hendersonulina, Camarosporellum, Hyalothyridium, and Gymnosphaera.

ANOTHER DISEASE OF TOBACCO IS REPORTED BY F. L. STEVENS AND W. G. SACKETT, under the name of the Granville Tobacco Wilt, in N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 188 (Sept. 1903) being a preliminary report, describing the case as studied in Granville County, N. C., illustrated by fifteen figures of the affected host and suggesting Bacteria as the cause of the trouble, the disease said to have spread largely through infected soil.

MYCETES SICULI NOVI DAGLI ATTI DELL' ACCADEMIA GIORNIA DI SCIENZE NATURALI IN CATANIA (Ser. 4. vol. XVII), by Dr. G. Scalia, contains descriptions of about a dozen new species. We note among them a new species of Septoria on Solanum nigrum, namely, S. solani-nigri Scalia. To species of Solanum heretofore have been refered the following Septorias: S. dulcamarae Desm.; S. lycopersici Speg.; S. pseudo-quiniae Pat.; S. solanicola E. & E.; and S. solanina Speg.

A SUMPTUOUS VOLUME AND VERY IMPORTANT PUBLICATION ON ALASKAN CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY, being the 5th of the Harriman Alaska Expedition with coöperation of Washington Academy of Sciences, has just been issued by Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, 1904. It covers 424 pages, contains 44 plates both lithographic and heliotypic, and is devoted to the Fungi (Saccardo, Peck, and Trelease; pp. 11-62); Lichens (Clara E. Cummings; pp. 65-152); Algae (De Alton Saunders; pp. 163-250); Mosses (Cardot and Thériot; pp. 251-328); Sphagnums (Trelease; pp. 329-338); Hepaticae (Evans; pp. 339-372); Pteridophytes (Trelease; pp. 373398). The introduction occupies pages 1-10, and the Index 399-424. The volume was prepared under the general direction of Professor Trelease. For review of parts pertaining to the Fungi, and the Lichens, see other paragraphs.

C. G. LLOYD'S MYCOLOGICAL NOTES No. 16, issued March 1904, contains an interesting account of his year's travel and study in Europe, with notes relative to several eminent mycologists, as Persoon, Romell, Elias Fries, Patouillard, Hariot, and Boudier. Five pages are devoted to a discussion, langue française, of the genus Lycoperdon in Europe; still another emphatic word on Nomenclature is added, and Notes on specimens in Fries' Herbarium.

BIRDS AND NATURE, AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, has published very good plates in color photography of some of the common Mushrooms. In Vol. 14, 1903, we note Amanita the Fly Mushroom, the Chantarelle, Glistening Coprinus, The Mushroom, the Green Russula, the Masked Tricholoma.

A BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN YELLOW HYDNUM has been described as Hydnum earleanum by D. R. Sumstine in the April No. of Torreya (1904). It is a resupinate form, spines 3-6 mm. long, golden yellow, on the under side of a decorticated log (*Ostrya virginiana?*), in Armstrong County, Pa.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, VOL. II, März 1904, contains the following articles: Milesi e Traverso, Saggio di una monografia del genere Triphragmium; Tranzschal, Ueber auf Grund von irrtümlicher Bestimmung der Nährpflanzen aufgestellte Puccinien-Arten; Sydow, Novae fungorum Species; Rehm, Ascomycetes Americae borealis, I; Diedicke, Fungi imperfecti aus Thüringen; Guilliermond, Sur le noyau de la levure; Sydow, Mycotheca germanica Fasc. III, IV; Saccardo, De diagnostica et nomenclatura mycologia, Admonite quaedam.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, 16 species, are described in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, April 1904, by Charles H. Peck. They are included in the genera Lepiota, Tricholoma, Collybia, Russula, Clitopilus, Flammula, Agaricus, Marasmius, Clavaria and Helvella. The type localities include the States of

Missouri, Illinois, California, District of Columbia, Colorado and Michigan. No less than four of these interesting species belong to the genus Agaricus.

CAROLYN W. HARRIS OUTLINES AND ILLUSTRATES THE LICHENS COLLEMA AND LEPTOGIUM in the May No. of the Bryologist, 1904. The two genera are described; and four species of the first and six of the last are enumerated. They are found in the same localities and common — readily separated by the amateur since the under surface of Collema is devoid of rhizoids but in Leptogium they are always present in some form.

P. MAGNUS IS THE AUTHOR OF AN INTERESTING PAPER, Ein Weiterer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung Uredinopsis, Hedwigia, 43:119-125, Pl. I-II, 24 Mar. 1904. The literary history of the several species is noted, and attention is called to the fact that Uredinopsis americana Syd. n. sp. Ann. Mycolog. 1:325, 1903, auf Onoclea sensibilis is the same thing as listed in Farlow's Host Index as follows:

SEPTORIA MIRABILIS Peck.
UREDO MACROSPERMA Cooke.
GLOEOSPORIUM PHEGOPTERIDIS Pass.
MELAMPSORA SCOLOPENDRII (Fckl.) Farl.

and should be designated as UREDINOPSIS MIRABILIS (Peck) P. Mag. (U. americana Syd.). A new species on Aspidium thelypteris, collected by Geo. F. Atkinson, at Ithaca, N. Y., is named UREDINOPSIS ATKINSONII P. Magnus, and still another from same locality and collector on Osmunda cinnamomea is given as UREDINOPSIS OSMUNDAE P. Magnus. Two lithographic plates illustrate the three species.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN HEDWIGIA, BAND XLIII, HEFT 2, to be mentioned are: P. Hennings, Zweiter Beitrag zur Pilzflora des Gouvernements Moskau, Fungi flaminenses a cl. E. Ule collecti, and Einige Pilze aus Japan (Anfang) [three new genera described in these papers]; P. Magnus, Ein Weiterer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung Uredinopsis; Max Britzelmayr, Cladonia furcata Huds. und squamosa L. etc.

IN THE VERHANDLUNGEN DES BOTANISCHEN VEREINS DER PROVINZ BRANDENBURG, 45 Jahrgang, 1903 (issued 1904), we find the following Mycological articles: Staritz, Beiträge zur Pilzkunde des Herzogtums Anhalt; Sandstede, Rügen's Flechtenflora; Lindau, Beiträge zur Pilzflora des Harzes [with description of *Holcomyces* Lindau n. g. and *Pycnostysanus* Lindau n. g. and several new species]; Jahn, Vorläufige Uebersicht über die bisher in der Mark beobachteten Myxomyceten; Jaap, Verzeichnis der bei Triglitz in der Prignitz beobachteten Hymenomyceten; Hennings, Beitrag zur Pilzflora von Rheinsberg.

BULLETTINO DEL LABORATORIO ED ORTO BOTANICO della Universita di Siena, Anno VI. Fasc. I.-VI., includes: Origine e sviluppo delle Leptostromaceæ e loro rapporti con le famiglie affine, i consei trav. gr. (Fl. Tassi) ; Nuovi Micromiceti (Fl. Tassi) ; Micologia della Provincia senese 12*a* publicazione (Fl. Tassi) ; La Ruggine dei Crisantemi 'Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze' (Fl. Tassi) ; Indice generale dei Volumi I.-VI.

FL. TASSI GIVES AN EXHAUSTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE LEPTOSTROMACEÆ, origin and development, in the Bull. del Lab. ed Orto Botan. della Universita di Siena, 6:3-124, Pl. I-VI, 1904, the full title of the paper, which is printed in Italian, being Origine e Sviluppo delle Leptostromaceæ e loro rapporti con le famiglie affine. Notes are given of the various genera and species, also listed the material examined, a half dozen new forms or new names proposed, one new genus (*Giulia*), synoptical key to 26 genera, and table of the species with demonstrated or supposed conection with the *Ascomycetes.* The American species in the latter list, are Crandallia juncicola Ell. & Sacc. (to *Duplicaria acuminata* E. & E.), Melasmium quercuum Atks. (to *Rhytisma tostum* B. & C. (?), Leptothyrella langloisii (E. & E.) Sacc. (to *Asterina* sp..).

THE COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF MOST SPECIES OF THE GASTEROMYCETES, many forms of which group have been so long known to botanists, suggests special attention to a list of eight species that were published as new by L. Hollos, in Vol. XIX. of Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Berichte aus Ungarn. Mr. Lloyd has already noted his own opinion as to the Geaster pseudostriatus Hollos n. sp. — regarding it as G. asper Mich.; and Geaster useudolimbatus Hollos n. sp. he identifies as G. limbatus Fr. Hollos' entire list is as follows: (1) Geaster pseudostriatus, (2) G. hungaricus, (3) G. pseudolimbatus, (4) Calvatia tatrensis, (5) C. hungarica, (6) Lycoperdon hungaricum, (7) L. pseudocepæforme, (8) Bovista hungarica.

THE NUOVI MICROMICETI BY FL. TASSI in the Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanica della R. Universita di Siena, 6:125-7, 1904, contains descriptions of eleven species. Of these one is American, namely, Sphæropsis hamamelidih Fl. Tassi, n. sp., *hab.* in cortice Hamamelidis virginicæ, Virginia, Amer. bor. 1903.

FREDERICK D. CHESTER TREATS EXHAUSTIVELY THE SUBJECT OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS in Bulletin 65, Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, March 1, 1904. We cite as an example of the species obtained from a sample of soil drawn May 11, 1903, from a grape vineyard, (this being a sandy loam and under good state of cultivation), the following: *B. ellenbachiensis* Caron, *B. tumescens* Zopf., *B. sp. indet.*, *B. alcalescens* Ford. An earlier analysis from experiment station soil gave *Streptothrix soli* Chester, *B. tumescens* Zopf., *B. alcaligenea* var. *pulvinatus* Chester, *B. ellenbachiensis* Caron, *B. mycoides* Flügge, a brown *Streptothrix sp.* "The kinds of Bacteria in the soil seem to be an extremely fortuitous matter . . . . Numbers can be increased by the introduction of sufficient humus into the soil to form food for the bacteria, and by stimulating their growth by active tillage.

NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS.

COMPILED BY W. A. KELLERMAN AND P. L. RICKER.

(*Continued from page 155.*)

[Phycomycetæ]

Parasitella Bainier n. g. Mucoraceæ. Bulletin de la Société de France, 19:153. 30 April 1903.

"Parasitella simplex nov. gen et sp. nov.

"J'ai exposé deux photographies de cette plante à l' Exposition universelle de 1889 sous le nom de *Mucor parasiticus.* Les sporanges du *Parasitella* sont rares et solitaires. Leur petitesse les fait échapper à la vision directe. Il faut les chercher au milieu des filaments du mycélium aérien qui est très développé. Leur forme est ovale, mais leur grand diamètre est perpendiculaire au support. Ils sont applatis de haut en bas. La membrane qui les entoure est finement grenue et renferme un très grand nombre de petites spores ovales. La columelle est sensiblement ovale. Chaque sporange est porté par un support relativement court qui diminue insensiblement de diamètre à partir de la base. Ce support se sépare d'un filament de mycélium aérien en formant le plus souvent un angle très aigu. On est prévenu de la présence de cette plante par l' apparition de petites masses blanches adhérents aux supports des autres mucors at analogues aux nodosités que forment les *Chaetocladium.*

"La formation de ces tubérosités est fort curieuse. Lorsqu'un filament de *Parasitella* vient au contact d'un filament de *Rhizopus* ou d'un support sporangifère de *Mucor Mucedo* par example, il se produit un renflement sur chaque filament en regard l'un de l'autre. Ces deux renflements sont d'abord ovales ou fusiformes et deviennent globuleux. Puis le renflement de la plante qui va être attaquée par le parasite donne naissance à des prolongements allongés, digitiformes, souvent divisés au sommet, qui emprisonnent comme dans une griffe le renflement du *Parasitella.* Ces prolongements augmentent en nombre et en volume en même tempts que le renflement du *Parasitella* devient une sphère de plus en plus volumineuse. Celleci donne nais-